## NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

PROPRIETOR.

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

AIMRE'S OPERA BOUFFR, No. 720 Broadway.-LE BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third st., corner Sixth av. GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Sh av. and Md st. PIPTE AVENUE THEATRE, Twonty-fourth street WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 35th st. -Perform WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince ar BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery-Tigen of the SEA-ST. JAMES' THEATER, Twenty-eighth street and Broad-OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway. -THE BALLET PAN-

F STADT THEATRE, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery. -THE OPERA MRS. F. B. CONWAYS BROOKLYN THEATRE. PARK THEATRE, opposite City Hall, Brooklyn. BILLIAEDS-ROMEO JAFFEE JENKINS.

THEATER COMIQUE, 514 Broadway, COMIC VOCAL.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Fourteenth at, and Broad-TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery .-BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 23d st., between 6th and 7th ava. BRYANT'S MINSTREAS.

BAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 585 Broadway. NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteents street. Science in DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSBUM, 745 Broadway.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.

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GENERAL BLAIR'S CUBAN PROGRAMME.-It is simply that of a resolution from Congress requesting the President to enter into negotiations for the purchase of the island, and for these very good reasons :- First, because Cuba is no longer of any use to Spain; second, because the island would be very valuable to us; third, because in our possesslog it would be a good thing for Spain fourth, because with its annexation African slavery would be abolished on the island; and, in the fifth place, because Cuba, under our flag, would be a great field in which our "colored gemmen" could be brought to their bighest physical and intellectual development. the climate being the very thing for Sambo These are strong reasons for the proposition, and we hope that General Blair will push his resolution in the Senate, at least until he has smoked out the doubtful Sumper on this

RAIDS ON THE CONCERT SALOONS. -Every now and then some Caliph of the Police Department imitates the example of a Caliph of Bagdad and makes a raid upon some Oriental saloon on Broadway, in which the syrens of beauty entrap the fuddled genil from the country. The poor girls, after a night's incarceration at the station house, are taken before a tender-hearted magistrate, and, with a reprimand, are told to go and sin no more. These raids amount to nothing. They are gotten up by police captains newly assigned to districts in which the saloons are located, in order to exhibit their assiduity, and so far from relieving the premises of the taint of immorality, only serve as advertisements for the places for future country cusThe Syndicate-Mr. Boutwell's Experiments with Finances—The Dangers We Have Ecoaped and How to Avoid Them

At last we know all about the famous Syndicate! Now let us see what we actually do know. For months we have been groping in the dark, the air misty with soundals and suspicious and unpleasant rumors. What we knew was that a great government had been compelled to open a money broker's shop on Lombard street, and beg all the world to buy its bonds. We have feared that a clearly printed law was inadequate to the process of funding the nation's obligations. We have seen a hapless and sorely-troubled Secretary in the meshes of his own timidity calling upon stock brokers and money lenders to rescue him, and with him an administration which rested its hopes of popular endorsement upon its financial success, from what seemed to be inevitable failure. We have had the Treasury ignore the banking interests of the country and the mighty banking houses of the Old World to give one bouse (then at the outset of a business experiment in London) an unusual and offensive predominance. We have had what the echoes of the Treasury called "success;" but what our best information and judgment compelled us to regard as a failure.

Nor do we see in the report of the Committee of Ways and Means, nor in the evidence of Mr. Boutwell, upon which that report is based, any reasons for arriving at a different conclusion. Our latest experience with the masters of the Syndicate shows to what expedients they have been driven to reconcile public opinion with their operations. We saw what is a frequent occurrence in Wall street. When an anxious curbstone broker either buys or sells "short" a hundred shares of a railway stock he straightway seeks the newsthat the said railway is either about to fail or to declare a dividend, or to throw out some ingenious phrase calculated to make other people think so, and buy from him at a profit. What we saw with the masters of the Syndicate was precisely this contrivance. From London, from Philadelphia, from Washington, the telegraph wires were bidden to say, and the press reporters to confirm the saying, that Mr. Cooke had finally brought himself into alliance with the great house of Rothschild, and that together they were about to buy \$600,000,000 of the new bonds. Of course, Mr. Cooke's advertising agents did not really say this in so many words, but they said it in such a way as to produce this impression. But for the HERALD the country would be under this belief and the merchants of the money market would stand expecting to see the two houses step up to the Treasury and take the loans. Mr. Cooke, in the confession which we extorted from him. admitted that what he wanted was to buy fifty or a bundred millions this year, and then, if we amended our laws so as to suit the exigencies of his foreign business, he might, the Rothschilds assenting; take the remainder at the close of another year. Always provided that he had as good a bargain as the present Syndicate gave him.

We dwell upon this because it is an illus-

tration of the whole Syndicate business.

Bargain and dicker and trade, any expedient so the bonds were sold! All that the masters of the Syndicate wanted was commissions, and the more they could squeeze the Secretary the more profit to their business. And of all squeezable Secretaries commend us to Mr. Boutwell! Let us look at one instance. The law provided that the cost of negotiating the loan should not be more than one-half of one per cent. The meaning of this certainly was that if the Secretary sold \$100,000,000 he might expend \$500,000 in commissions. \$2,500,000. Now, Mr. Boutwell contends that if he could negotiate \$400,000,000 without paying anything for commissions he would be justified in spending the two and a half millions allowed by law for the whole sum in negotiating the other hundred millions. This is so absurd, so thoroughly at variance with the true meaning of the law, that it seems incredible. And yet this power Mr. Boutwell claimed and exercised, and proposes to claim and exercise, unless Congress expressly interferes. Well, when a minister of the Treasury gets into this frame of mind. especially when he is in the hands of a grasping Syndicate yearning for commissions, anything is possible. So we are not surprised when he admits that he permitted \$130,000,000 of the public money to remain with the national banks for three months without any security, that they might enjoy the interest. Nor are we amazed when he calmly alleges that for three months he increased the public debt \$130,000,000 or \$135,000,000. and that in addition to paying one-half of one per cent commission upon any amount less than \$600,000,000, he permitted the banks to received this three months' interest. Here were several specific violations of law. And what was the gain? Were the houses forming this Syndicate strong enough, or had they inherent capital to dictate terms to the Secretary? Were the men with whom he made this extraordinary compact amous those great money kings of Europe who can make peace or war in their counting houses. On the contrary, the Syndicate was little more than a Syndicate of brokers. We say nothing against these gentlemens' respectability, their solvency, their enterprise, their sincere desire to meet every engagement. But were they the houses who could have taken this loan and put it away in their vaults, and held it there for a year, or even for a month, in the face of an uneasy money market, a war or a sudden financial panic? Mr. Boutwell knows very well that his Syndicate would have dissolved in a day-had it been compelled to carry this new loan and hold it. It could only succeed so long as the public purchased the bonds. It was a Syndicate of brokers. Its members received the bonds from the Secretary and banded them over to whoever called for them. So long as investors called there was success. The Syndicate took the commissions and the interest. Mr. Cooke's house received great renown as the inspiration of a brilliant financial achievement. There was no risk, no responsibility-

Now, if this Syndicate had been inherently strong; if the houses who composed it had from Africa.

at an advantage and held him to it.

simply a profitable dicker on the part of

shrewd brokers, who had taken the Secretary

been among those mighty houses of the world whose own resources would have enabled them to have taken this loan and carried it in spite of the stormiest financial weather; if it had been a Syndicate of bankers like Rothschilds or Barings; or Hope, and not simply brokers anxious to found a great banking ousiness, we could understand how the Secretary would have stretched the law to its utmost tension to have completed the negotiations. But he never really completed them. He was dealing with men who could only succeed by the earnestness of private investors and our own national banks. He was never for a moment safe. The least disturbance in Europe, trouble with Spain or any one of twenty of the causes which unsettle the finances of nations, would have thrown his bonds back to him and he would have been on his knees before Congress to forgive him his commissions. This, to our mind, is a far graver view than even the increase of the debt, or the deposit of \$130,000,000 of the public money in national banks without security. And now that his good fortune has saved him from this danger, we must protest against any future negotiations which may make danger inevitable. Mr. Boutwell cannot make these experiments with the credit of the United States. President Grant cannot afford to have his administration wrecked (as wrecked it would surely be) by making absolute bargains and paying great sums of money in advance to shrewd brokers, and giving exclusive privileges to a Syndicate who would not and could not hold the loan twenty-four hours in the event of a financial panic. If he has these advantages to bestow, let him throw them open to the world. We have a thousand bankers, or rather brokers, who can take his bonds and sell them and pocket the commis-sions, provided in the event of failure they could throw them back to the Treasury. And, what is more, the right to these advantages belongs to every banker and broker as much as to Mr. Cooke and the masters of the

enterprising Syndicate. The "success" which these brokers met in disposing of their bonds enabled the Committee of Ways and Means, and perhaps in a sense justified it in endorsing the Secretary's action. So long as the Syndicate did its work, even at an extravagant cost to the Treasury, it was prudent to accept the 'success," and not be too severe with a Secretary who had taken such desperate chances. But we must admonish Mr. Boutwell, and, above all, the President, who is about to go to the country for its endorsement, that they cannot take these extraordinary hazards. There is a way to fund the national debt without running the risk of national disaster; without breaking the law; without committing the public funds to the uncertain care of irresponsible banks; without increasing the debt and the interest on the debt without submitting the Treasury to the mercy of well-meaning and respectable brokers who do well enough when the money market is easy, but who have not the inherent strength to keep extraordinary engagements. We are well out of one danger; let the Secretary be wise and incur no similar responsibility! want statesmanship, not expedients

General Rosecrans has thought it expedient and proper to define his position on Mexican affairs. He is opposed to any filibustering attempts to annex Mexico; he regrets the announcement of imaginary filibustering schemes, because they interrupt our business relations with the Mexican people; he deprecates the attempt to thrust our government upon our neighbors regardless of their feelings, and says :- "I think the intelliin favor of a just and liberal policy of friendship towards Mexico as best for both countries." In short, General Rosecrans is in favor of the indefinite continuance, under the protection of the United States, of that mockery of a republic known as Mexico.

We submit that we have done all that could n reason be asked to maintain the rights of Mexico before the world to self-government as an independent State for half a century or so. and that the experiment is not only a shocking failure, but a scandal republican institutions. We submit that half a century of never ending and still beginning revolutions, and of fighting factions and elections by the bayonet, and bighway robbers and border ruffians and general anarchy, is a long term for the toleration of these public nuisances, and that they ought to be abated. We submit that the vast resources of wealth and trade possessed by that splendid country have been running to waste long enough, and that its industrial and producing classes have long edough been the prey of revolutionary mountebanks and regular bandits. with their forced contributions. We submit that humanity, civilization and Christianity demand the active intervention of the United States and the annexation of Mexico; and that, as this thing is "manifest destiny," nothing is gained by these delays in action of any advantage to us or to the Mexicans or to the world at large. In short, the reign of outthroats by "Uncle Sam" long enough, and, without mincing matters, those robbers and cutthroats ought to be abolished. General Rosecraps begs the question in favor of his client, who has simply the claims to independence of a wild Indian-"Only these and nothing more."

THE WORST IN THE WORLD, -The disgusted Daniel Vorhees has declared in Congress that the existing Southern State governments "are the worst in the world, without any exception;" that they are worse than the government of Tammany or Dahomey or the Fiji Islands; that "there is nothing comparable to them anywhere else," not even in Mexico or Abyssinia, and that "they are unparalleled in their iniquity, their infamy and their ignorance." And there is more truth than poetry in these denunciations. Behold, for instance, what a mess of it greedy and reckless carpetbaggers and ignorant and credulous negro Solons have made of the finances of South Carolina and of brotherly love in New Or-

AFRICAN "SPARKLERS"-Diamonds of one thousand carats found at the Cape of Good Hope fields. Some few years since and the world received "sparklers" of another tinge

Congress Yesterday-The Amnesty, Appor tionment and National Park Bills is the Sounte-Educational, Mining and Appropriation Bills in the House.

The principal business in the Senate yesterlay was the debate on the Amnesty bill. It occupied most of the day's session. Mr. Morton, of Indiana, led off against it in a speech brimful of bitterness and animosity, but deficient in logic and statesmanship. He characterized the measure as one based upon sickly sentimentalism and spurious generosity, and declared that he would never vote for universal amnesty; the most that he could bring himself to concede would be the bill passed last session by the House, and which ex cepted from amnesty members of Congress and officers of the army and navy who had adhered to the rebellion members of State conventions which had passed ordinances of secession. He no more believed in the conciliation of the leaders of the rebellion by restoring them to all their civil and political rights than he believed in the conciliation of rattlesnakes by a restoration of their extracted fangs. Such were the sentiments expressed by the Indiana Senator in regard to a measure, not only of peace and good policy, but actually of necessity, if it is ever desired to see good order and good government restored in the Southern States, which have been so long robbed, plundered and out raged by the carpet-bag officials who have been saddled upon them under the reconstruction policy of Congress. The exclusion from public life of the most intelligent and influential men of the South, whom a bill of universal amnesty rehabilitate, is one cause why the State Legislatures and the highest official positions in the South are filled by corrupt, ignorant and incompetent persons. The time was when mpetent persons. the presence of such men in the Senate and House of Representatives gave to Congress a much higher tone than it has had of late years; and we think that the character of our public service generally has lost rather than gained by their exclusion from it. Certainly that is the case so far as their own States are concerned. No one good reason was assigned by Mr. Morton, or can be assigned, why a com-plete, unconditional and universal amnesty law should not be passed immediately. How ever politicians may differ on the subject, there is no diversity of opinion about it among the people generally, who would have hailed the measure any time within the last five years as one of practical good sense, leading the way to a restoration of the old kindly feeling that existed between the sections before it was embittered by the politicians, and to a new era of prosperity for those impoverished and plundered States.

The Apportionment bill passed by the House previous to the recess was reported back yes erday from the Senate Judiciary Committee with amendments reducing the number o Representatives from two hundred and eightythree, as provided in the bill, to two hundred and forty-three, the present number. This would reduce the New England delegation, as it at present exists, from twenty-seven to twentyone. New York would lose three memb Pennsylvania two, Obio two, Kentucky one while Illinois, Missouri and Iowa would each gain two, and New Jersey, Wisconsin, Californ nia. Minnesota and Kansas would each gain one. There would be neither a loss nor a gain in any of the cotton States except Georgia, which would gain one, and Texas, which would gain two. The reason why the Southern States do not lose in the apportionment, as most of the older States do, is that their present apportionment is calculated on the old three-fifths slavery basis, while in the new one the whole population is counted. Should the Senate adopt this amend-House, particularly from States where the representation will be diminished. Indeed. we should not wonder if it were resented as piece of gratuitous interference by the Senate in a matter which only concerns the other

branch of Congress. Among the other bills reported in the Senate was one setting apart the magnificent valley at the head of the Yellowstone River as a National Park. Mr. Pomeroy, of Kansas, who reported it, described the great natural beauties and curiosities of the valley, which is forty by forty-four miles in extent, and which he desires to have dedicated for that purpose at once, so as to prevent it falling into the hands of squatters or land specu lators. It is a remarkable proposition, not only as coming from that source and with that avowed object, considering the enormous land grant jobs with which Mr. Pomeroy has been identified, but it is also remarkable in itself. We go for it, and hope to see it enacted into a law, and then perhaps we shall propose to celebrate the great centennial anniversary of the Declaration of Independence in 1876, not in the confined Quakerly City of Philadelphia, but in this grand, noble, magnificent Park of the -17.77 1-1-12.14 Yellowstone Valley.

The Chicago Relief bill was taken up in the Senate, but as Mr. Chandler proposed to amend it by extending its scope to the numerous towns and yillages destroyed by the forest fires of last summer in Wisconsin and Michigan, and as that proposition would lead to a debate in which the same principle might be contended for in the case of every person whose house had been burned during the last year in any part of the United States. it was deemed advisable not to open up such a wide field of discussion, and so the Amnesty bill was taken up instead.

In the House a bill to promote the development of the mining resources of the United States by facilitating the acquisition of titles to mining lands was reported, discussed and passed. Another bill, to establish an educational fund and to apply the proceeds of the public lands to the education of the people, was reported and laid aside. And then the general Civil Appropriation bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole and discussed and considered until the hour of adjournment.

THE LATEST CONCERNING MR. TWEED. They say he is waiting here in this city, in reference to his seat in the Senate, to see 'what they are going to do about it" at Albany ; and that, meantime, he takes "his three square meals a day, except when he rides out to the High Bridge, and then he takes four." Of course he is in no hurry to go further up

Have we really been truel to Mr. Henry Bergh? Let us look at it a moment. have no quarrel with him or with any gentleman who has a public work to do. On the contrary, we have a liking for Mr. Bergb, a feeling of appreciation, not without respect But if he will insist upon fighting windmills we must speak our mind, especially when he permits his enthusiasm to overmas ter him, when there are no windmills in sight, even to the extent of invading people's hous and grounds and private conveyances in search of them. The world is broad enough for Mr. Bergh and his society. If the doing of his work, as laid down in the law, would content him we should be satisfied. It is only when he brings ridicule upon his society, full of merit as it is, that we are called upon to

Let us look the whole ground over seriously, and see the follies and mistakes of which the people have justly complained. Heary Bergh is the President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. This society is the offspring of that kindly sentiment which the Scriptures express when they tell us that the merciful man is merciful to his beast. The humane gentlemen who founded it meant to correct a peculiar evil. They saw that in many cases brutal, ignorant serving-people inflicted pain upon the helpless anima trusted to their care, and in doing so not only did deeds in themselves cruel and worthy o punishment, but inflicted injury upon valuable property and generated harsh, unchristian feelings. Brutal deeds, even to the dumb ass, that will not mend its paces with beating, only encourage brutality and offences against the public peace. So when benevolent men made it their care to prevent these acts-to enforce the just laws that provide for their provention—we felt that they had assumed a task that was in many aspects thankless, and therefore worthy of special bonor. And when Mr. Bergh gave his time and money to the work, and seemed to be under a fine enthusiasm in its performance, we wished him well and gave him all praise. But Mr. Bergh went far beyond this!

narrative of his exploits would be so much like a burlesque that it would be difficult to have it credited. A sensible man charged with this kindly mission would have known just what to do. He would have seen at the outset that a great law of our existence was that many animals must die that men may live. He would have read in the sacred books that the Lord found nothing more acceptable in His eyes than a burnt offering of lambs and kids, and that the whole Levitical dispensation was at variance with his fantastic theories. He would have avoided those refinements of solicitude about turtle and shellfish and game which have brought so much censure upon him. He would have remembered that birds are killed with shot, that buffalo and deer are slain with rifle balls, that oxen are felled with an axe, that swine are stabbed with knives. He would have known that, while all these means of death are cruel, death itself is a cruel, neces sary thing, and not within his province, or the province of any one, to prevent. He could not but know that, following out the logic which brought him into a state of passion with tavern keepers for putting the doomed turtle on its back, to attract hungry, toothsome wayfarers with the announcement of its destiny in the way of soup, he should have prosecuted men for rifting a living oyster from its shell or plunging a lively clam into boiling water, or crushing the mites in an old English cheese. The pity shown to an oyster should certainly not be withheld from an innocent mite seeking sustenance from old Cheshire or

The absurdity of this position did not seem to impress the zealous Mr. Bergh. The humane powers given him by law he abused. He took ground that clipping horses was cruel, although the evidence of experts is that it contributes to the animal's health. He interfered with private gentlemen's servants for harnessing their horses in their own way. No cruelty was intended, none committed. Mr. Bergh had his theory and pursued it. Then came his war upon pigeon shooting. The pigeon is pre-eminently for food. The bird is of really no domestic use except as an element of pie. Pigeons are raised and sold for the kitchen. Gertain private gentlemen, fancying that there would be profit and pleasure in improving their skill as marksmen, formed clubs here and elsewhere. We have clubs of the same nature in France and England and Germany, protected by laws of the severest tenure. The lighest noblemen in these lands belong to them-men of honor, humanity and discretion. They shot various kinds birds-whatever happened to belong to the country. In America these clubs selected the pigeon. Looked at practically. and gave them to the poor for food. only question that could arise was this :gun than with a knife?" Bergh never annoyed the butchers for dealing in pigeons, nor the cooks for cutting their heads off, but made a public demonstration against private gentlemen on their own grounds for shooting them. Public opinion simply said :- "This man may mean well enough, and he does a good work at times; but be is either a fool, who does not really know what he should do, or he is a vain, ambitious demagogue, seeking notorlety." Perhaps this was an unjust criticism; but

Mr. Bergh clearly invited it. That he has changed his mind he shows in the letter which we printed yesterday. As is seen, however, in a card which we publish this morning from Mr. Hallock, the secretary of the Bloominggrove Park Association, he does not properly construe the resolution passed by that association in reference to pigeon shooting. The business of gambling in sport, or of trapshooting for money, has never been encouraged or practised by private gentlemen, especially in a club like that of Jerome Park. will be gambling, we fear, in all things, so long as the instinct of gain and chance remains with our poor human nature. There is gambling in stocks, in real estate, in the barter of produce, in every phase of business. But because of this we have no right to say that all purchases of stocks or houses or cargoes of grain are unlawful. So with the sports of private gentlemen! What they do la I pretence to defeat legislation in behalf

simply to find recreation and fresh air and accompanionship in shooting pigeon just as they find it in fishing in the Adirondacks, shooting ducks on the Susquebanna, or roaming a day in the woods after quail and rabbits, or careering over the prairie behind the buffalo herds, in the company of General Sheridan and the Grand Duke Alexis. These amusements are sinless and harm'ess. The abuse of them cannot be too severely condemned. So long as Mr. Bergh made war upon their abuse we sustained him, and shall continue to sustain him. Our only criticism is that he has permitted his enthusiasm to carry away his judgment, and to bring ridicule upon himself and the society of excellent people over which he presides.

The French War Debt.

Our special despatch from Paris brings the highly important intelligence that the French government has been enabled to arrange for the immediate payment of the three and a half milliards indemnity remaining due to Ger-many. Messrs. Rothschild, the ever ready furnishers of funds to governments in distress have leagued themselves with several leading banking houses and undertaken to effect this stupendous financial operation. In return for their disbursements the French government has farmed out to them the annual revenue accruing from the tobacco monopoly for the period of thirty years. In the present state of affairs the opportunity of paying the war indemnity on terms not altogether ruinous, and the consequent ridd ar of the hated conquerors, is a god send to France : for the occupation of her territors was not only a grievous berien and shame to her people, but a source of constant danger on account of the bitter feeling, which has already found vent in the assassination of German soldiers, and was apt to result in ruthless retaliations by the dreaded conquerors.

The Doings at the State Capital-A Luli After the Storm.

There was a quiet day at the State capital yesterday, after the storm that agitated the Assembly on the previous evening. The charter concocted by the seventy wise medi-cine men of the famous reform committee was introduced by Mr. Moulton, of New York, the notable feature of the proceeding being the change of leadership implied by the transfer of this duty from the hands of Colonel Rush C. Hawkins to those of Mr. Moulton. Colonel Hawkins has not been a success thus far as a practical legislator, and while his intentions are, no doubt, goodwhile, in fact, he may be a more reformer than many of those with whom he has brought himself into antagonism-he lacks every essential of a parliamentary leader. The lawyers who are watching affairs in Albany in the interest of the Committee of Seventy have advised the transfer that has now been made, and henceforth the measures of the Seventy will be fathered and engineered by Mr. Moulton, in place of the deposed But will this change of front be any practi-

cal advantage to the patriotic gentlemen who have taken upon themselves the task of re-

forming and remodelling our city government? The vote of the Assembly on Monday evening shows pratty conclusively that a majority of the members of that House are opposed to the interests represented by Messrs. Moulton and Hawkins, and that the Speaker himself is in a minority in the body over which he presides. There are unmistakable indications that the Senate is of a similar complexion, and hence we do not anticipate the success of any of the Seventy's propositions. The charter they have taid before the Legislature is openly pronounced by members to be a mass of impractiaccountability on the part of public officers has been anticipated by Judge Robertson, who has already introduced such a measure in the Senate. We may therefore fairly conclude that, in spite of the deposition of Colonel Hawkins, whose original selection as their leader in the Assembly was a blunder, the propositions of the committee in regard to the new city government will be ignored, if not in the Committee of Cities, at least in the final action on the floor of the House. This being the case, and the city departments being now in the bands of honest men, the best thing the Seventy can do is to dissolve and leave the practical reconstruction of the government to the State Legislature. We have already had enough of experimental legislation, and irregular, irresponsible meddling with the machinery of government. When fraud was to be detected and punished a volunteer committee to investigate the charges made against public officers and to bring to bear upon them the weight of popular opinion was proper and beneficial. The people are no doubt indebted to the of Seventy for much useful work in they simply purchased pigeons, killed then; the uncarthing of official corruption, and gave them to the poor for food. The although they failed signally, the out the interference of the politicians, in bringing the guilty parties to justice. Their mission is now completed, and there is no further use for their services. Their charter work is before the Legislature, and nothing is left them but to retire gracefully and leave the government machinery to run in its legitimate

An interesting discussion took place before the Judiciary Committee on the bill proposed by Attorney General Barlow to repeal the law passed in 1870 by which the directors of a railroad were protected against a suspension from their office pending the trial of brought against them and until final judgment should be rendered. With a judiciary in the service of the road this exemption from suspension insured a director against any responsibility for his acts, as judgment in a suit brought against him might be easily postponed beyond the time of his term of office. ought to be no opposition to the repeal of this law, which is the one measure secured by the Erie lobbyist through corrupt means; but Attorney General Barlow complicates the simple question of repeal by proposing an unusual and arbitrary provision of law, by which a judge shall be absolutely interdicted from changing the venue of such causes. To this extreme provision great opposition is made, and as the Erie "Ring" in the Legislature is eager to seize upon any